

The Massillon Independent.

MASSILLON, OHIO, AUGUST 10, 1893

XXXII—NO. 18.

WHOLE NO 1128

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law,
No. 5, Commercial, Commissioner of
Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania,
and Public Officer second floor over
Dolph's jewelry store, South Erie street,
Massillon, Ohio. Port of attention to
all business entrusted to his care in Stark
and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.
GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad
Block. Dealer in promissory notes,
manufacturers' scrip, and all kinds of
notes made in all cities and towns in the
United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. H. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt,
Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Mas-
sillon, Ohio. Capital, \$100,000. Presi-
dent, C. S. Seese, Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.
Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines
and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy
articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera
House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Prac-
titioner, No. 55 East Main street, Mas-
sillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.
S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.
RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thresh-
ing Machines, Portable and Stationary
Engines, Horse powers, Saw
mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corpe
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of
superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black
smith iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer
Bottles, Flasks, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., manufac-
turers of Bridges, Roofs and General
Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.
D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1839
Forwarding and Commission Merchant
and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce.
Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange
street.

JEWELERS.
C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store,
East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches
& Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, and all
kinds of instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register
Trains leave and depart on Standard T. V.
minutes slower than city time.
CLEVELAND, LOHMAN & WHEELING,
ROUTH.

No. 41 (goes to Baltimore) 6:30 a. m.
No. 42 (goes to Wheeling) 10:30 a. m.
No. 43 (goes to) 2:30 p. m.
No. 44 (goes to) 7:30 p. m.
No. 45 (goes to) 10:30 p. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.
GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.
No. 4 (daily) 6:30 a. m.
No. 5 (daily) 10:30 a. m.
No. 6 (daily) 2:30 p. m.
No. 7 (daily) 7:30 p. m.
No. 8 (daily) 10:30 p. m.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.
No. 1 (daily) 6:15 a. m.
No. 2 (daily) 10:15 a. m.
No. 3 (daily) 2:15 p. m.
No. 4 (daily) 7:15 p. m.
No. 5 (daily) 10:15 p. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.
Mt. Vernon & Fair Haven Route at Ferry 1.
No. 25, Exp., 8:40 a. m. No. 26, Exp., 11:18 a. m.
No. 27, Exp., 4:15 p. m. No. 28, Exp., 8:27 p. m.
No. 29, Exp., 8:30 p. m. No. 30, Exp., 7:30 p. m.

Train 30 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Cleveland
at 7:25 a. m., connecting with P. W. & O. E.
at 10:10 a. m. and leaving Akron at 10:15 a. m.
Train 31 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Akron
at 10:15 a. m., connecting with P. W. & O. E.
at 10:10 a. m. and leaving Cleveland at 10:15 a. m.

Train 32 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Cleveland
at 10:15 a. m., connecting with P. W. & O. E.
at 10:10 a. m. and leaving Akron at 10:15 a. m.
Train 33 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Akron
at 10:15 a. m., connecting with P. W. & O. E.
at 10:10 a. m. and leaving Cleveland at 10:15 a. m.

Train 34 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Cleveland
at 10:15 a. m., connecting with P. W. & O. E.
at 10:10 a. m. and leaving Akron at 10:15 a. m.
Train 35 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Akron
at 10:15 a. m., connecting with P. W. & O. E.
at 10:10 a. m. and leaving Cleveland at 10:15 a. m.

Train 36 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Cleveland
at 10:15 a. m., connecting with P. W. & O. E.
at 10:10 a. m. and leaving Akron at 10:15 a. m.
Train 37 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Akron
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at 10:10 a. m. and leaving Cleveland at 10:15 a. m.

Train 38 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Cleveland
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at 10:10 a. m. and leaving Akron at 10:15 a. m.
Train 39 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Akron
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Train 40 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Cleveland
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Train 53 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Akron
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Train 54 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Cleveland
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Train 55 (Cleveland and Express) leaves Akron
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MESSAGE READ.

President Cleveland Presents
His Views to Congress.

HE FAVORS A REPEAL.

The Sherman Silver Law Should Be
Wiped Out.

PRESENT EVILS CHARGED TO IT.

Immediate Action Should Be Taken by
Congress—The Government Has No
Right to Try Any Financial Experiments
at the Expense of the People—The
Workingmen the Principal Sufferers.

The Gold Reserve Depleted by the Opera-
tions of the Silver Act—Rapidly Estrang-
ing Gold and Silver—Consideration of
the Tariff to Come Later.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The floodgates
of legislation were thrown wide open
by the reading of the president's mes-
sage and a current of bills on financial
and other subjects was admitted.

Mr. Hill (N. Y.) was the first senator to
get in a bill for the repeal of the pur-
chasing clause of the Sherman act.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) followed with two
other bills and a speech on the same
subject. In the speech he declared him-
self against the repeal of the Sherman
act, as such repeal would, he said, de-
stroy silver coinage forever. A resolu-
tion was offered by Mr. Lodge (Mass.)

directing the committee on finance to
report a bill for the repeal of the pur-
chasing clause of the Sherman act and
providing for a vote on the passage of
such bill by the 22d of August, if not
sooner reached.

The president's message was awaited
by the members of the house with
great anxiety. Listened to with intense
interest and afterwards privately dis-
cussed from various standpoints. When
the reading of the message was con-
cluded the election case from the Fifth
district of Michigan was taken up and
after two hours' debate Richardson, the
Democrat, was seated on his prima facie
title.

To the Congress of the United States:
The existence of an alarming and extra-
ordinary business situation involving the
welfare and prosperity of all our people
has constrained me to call together in ex-
tra session the people's representatives in
congress, to the end that they may be
able to take prompt and effective action
upon the measures which are now before
them.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not
the result of untoward events nor of con-
ditions related to our natural resources,
nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions
which frequently check national growth
and prosperity. With plentiful crops,
abundant promise of remunerative
employment, and safe investment and
enterprise, suddenly financial distress and
fear have sprung up on every side. Nu-
merous moneyed institutions have sus-
pended because of a sudden and unex-
pected demand for cash to meet the
demands of the frightened depositors. Sur-
viving corporations and individuals are
content to keep in hand the money they
are usually anxious to have, and those
engaged in legitimate business are sur-
prised to find that the securities they offer
for loans, though heretofore satisfactory,
are no longer accepted. Values supposed
to be fixed are fast becoming conjectured
and failures have invaded every
branch of business.

Due to the Sherman Law.

I believe these things are principally
chargeable to the congressional legisla-
tion touching the purchase and coinage of
silver by the general government. The legis-
lation is embodied in a statute passed on
the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the
culmination of much agitation and con-
sideration, and which may be con-
sidered a triumph after a long struggle be-
tween the advocates of free silver coinage
and those intending to be more conserva-
tive.

Undoubtedly monthly purchases by the
government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver
enforced under that statute were regarded
by those interested in silver as a means
of increasing its value. It was entirely
different, for immediately following a spas-
modic and slight rise the price of silver be-
gan to fall after the passage of the act, and
has since reached the lowest point ever
known. This disappointing result has led
to renewed and persistent effort in the
direction of free silver coinage.

Meanwhile not only have the evil effects
of the operation of the present law constantly
accumulated, but the result to which its
execution must inevitably lead is becoming
palpable to all who give least heed to finan-
cial subjects.

What the Law Provides.

This law provides that in payment for
the 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion
which the secretary of the treasury is com-
manded to purchase monthly, there shall
be issued treasury notes redeemable on de-
mand in gold or silver coin, at the dis-
cretion of the secretary of the treasury,
and that said notes may be re-
sued, it is, however, declared in the act
that the established policy of the United
States to maintain the two metals on a
parity with each other upon the present
legal ratio or such ratio as may be pro-
vided by law.

It is a declaration so controls the action
of the secretary of the treasury as to pre-
vent his exercising the discretion nomi-
nally vested in him, if by such action the
parity between gold and silver may be
disturbed. Manifestly a refusal by the
secretary to pay these treasury notes in
gold, if demanded, would necessarily re-
sult in their discredit and depreciation as
obligations payable only in silver, and
would destroy the parity between the two
metals by establishing a discrimination in
favor of gold.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these
notes had been issued on payment of silver
bullion purchases to the amount of \$147,
000,000. While all but a very small quan-
tity of this bullion remains uncoined and
without usefulness in the treasury, many
of the notes given in its purchase have
been paid in gold. This is illustrated by
the statement that between May 1, 1892,
and July 15, 1893, the notes of this kind
issued in payment for silver bullion
amounted to a little more than \$4,000,000,
and that during the same period \$49,000,
000 were paid to the treasury in gold for

the redemption of such notes.

Has Depleted the Gold Reserve.

The policy necessarily adopted of paying
the notes in gold has not spared the gold
reserve of \$100,000,000 long ago set aside by
the government for the redemption of other
notes for this fund has already been sub-
jected to the payment of new obligations
amounting to about \$150,000,000 on ac-
count of the purchases and has as a re-
sult been fast depleted. It is true that the
gold has been replaced by silver, but this re-
placement has been accomplished in a way
that has been a great loss to the country.

At this stage gold and silver must part
company, and the government must fall in
its established policy to maintain the two
metals on a parity with each other. Given
the present state of affairs, the government
greatly depreciated, according to standard
of the commercial world, we could no
longer claim a place among the nations of
the first class, nor could we claim a place
among the nations of the second class. It is
evident that the operation of the silver
purchase law now in force leads in the
direction of the now substitution of silver
for gold in the government's treasury, and
that this must be followed by payment of
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It Proves Descriptive.

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TO FIGHT MCKINLEY.

Neal Appears in the Lead at
Present.

A CHAOTIC STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Chittenden Man's Opponents Unable
to Unite on a Man to Defeat Him.

CHITTENDEN, Aug. 9.—The Democratic
hosts are marshalling for the state con-
vention that is to select a standard
bearer to lead them in the contest
against William McKinley and his ad-
herents in November. The situation is
chaotic so far as a ticket is concerned. It
is not yet decided whether Lawrence T. Neal
of Chittenden arrives upon the scene, those
conditions are likely to undergo a
sudden change. The Chittenden man
is known not only by his activity in na-
tional and state Democratic affairs for
many years but as the author and advo-
cate of the free trade plank that he
literally drove with a mallet into the
Democratic national platform at Chi-
cago last year. He is now in the field
for the gubernatorial nomination for the
fifth time and yet, while so far the
only pronounced candidate, he is al-
ready confronted with what would ap-
pear to most people to be an overwhelm-
ing opposition. His own district sends
a contested delegation the one in his
favor being declared to be "trump" and
not a district has instructed for him.
Yet he has so much of a negative fol-
lowing in the form of scattering
supporters in nearly all of the dif-
ferent district delegations that his gen-
eral strength is concealed in the decla-
ration that it is Neal against the field.
All the efforts of his opponents are be-
ing directed towards finding a candidate
upon whom all elements may crystallize
and thus ensure his defeat beyond per-
adventure.

A line of word form President Cleve-
land would be from Chittenden to many
of the delegates. They are inclined to
complain that the administration is
making no sign in Ohio Democratic
politics this year, although it should be
to its interest to aid in the defeat of
McKinley and the special doctrine.
All possible aid, it is contended, should
be given by the administration to the
party in the coming struggle, and to
that end the candidates should be a man
in sympathy with and known to be
favorably regarded by that administra-
tion. Neal, however, is pronouncedly
opposed to the administration, and it is
instructed as indicating how much he is
out of joint at Washington, that not
only have his recommendations for the
most minor offices in the district been
ignored, but that the indication has been
given that the most honorable position
of the selection of General Grover, traffic
manager, from \$12 a day to \$8. This is
regarded as the first gun of a war on
the council of administration. Mr.
Goodell said that the two members were

not needed in the council any more and
that their salaries might as well be
saved. A special committee of four
will be appointed to consider the resolu-
tion.

Another dancehouse will probably be
closed in Midway this week. The
Street of Cairo den is under the ban.
Director General Davis has received a
number of reports from the crooked
street that seem to warrant his closing
of the theater.

The Knights of Pythias gave their
grand parade today.

Bank Examiner Has Charge.

MEMPHIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—National Bank
Examiner George H. Ford of Cleveland
took charge of the closed Citizens' bank
to examine its condition. A report will
likely be made public this week.

A Woolen Mill Shuts Down.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 9.—The Gregory
woolen mill at Wickford has shut down
for at least two weeks. All the large
mills in the town are now closed.

He Couldn't Get Whiskey.

CALDWELL, O., Aug. 9.—Dr. R. L.
White of Elba committed suicide by
taking poison. For some time he had
been on a protracted drunk, and his
whiskey was taken from him. He im-
mediately took a dose of poison and
died from its effects.

Remembered His Horses While Dying.

WELLINGTON, O., Aug. 9.—John Bagley
was fatally injured by his team making
a short turn. This broke the axle and
it penetrated his neck. Just before his
death he said: "Don't mistreat the
horses; it was no fault of theirs."

Incorporated in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9.—The follow-
ing incorporations were filed: The
Church of the United Brethren in
Christ, East Springfield, Jefferson coun-
ty; the Alert Hook and Ladder com-
pany, New Bremen.

NEALITES argue that if nominated, and
no declaration coming before the ad-
journment of the convention, he would
be forced to remain at the head of the
ticket.

HUNGRY MEN TURNED LOOSE.

The Relief Camp at Denver Finally
Abandoned.

DENVER, Aug. 9.—Camp Relief, which
has been operated by the state for the
support of the idle and hungry men of
the city, was disbanded and 500 men
who have been receiving food at the
camp were thrown upon the city, in ad-
dition to the hundreds of others already
being fed by the charitable organiza-
tions.

There were many notified threats
among the men, and under ordinary
circumstances law-abiding citizens, but
the starvation staring them in the
face they were sullen and showed
a disposition to become desperate unless
some means of continuing the supply of
food were adopted immediately. The
charity organizations of the city are
already greatly overtaxed, and in caring for
the suffering women and children of the
city, and what to do with the large
number of idle and hungry men is a
grave question to the authorities.

Not Likely to Recover It.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—While Lawrence
Anstruth, cashier of the Peoples Out-
fitting company, was speeding on his
bicycle on his way to the Chicago Na-
tional bank to deposit \$1,000 in currency
and \$500 in negotiable checks, the pack-
age containing the money slipped off the
handle of his machine and fell to the
street. Anstruth missed the package a
few minutes after it dropped and re-
tracing his course learned that a 12-year-
old boy had

EVERYTHING DELIVERED TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE CITY AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY AT SPECIAL PRICES. BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID. \$2.00 PER YEAR. \$3.00 FOR SIX MONTHS. CASH IN ADVANCE. BY MAIL, \$1.00 PER YEAR. 25 CENTS OF SIX MONTHS. 15 CENTS THREE MONTHS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1893. 11

Blessings light upon the council if it gives us a new town clock!

Col. W. A. Taylor still lingers under the happy delusion that he is a candidate for governor.

The scalper can take a limited number of people to Chicago and return for \$2.50, but the railroads want \$12.50. Quiver, is it not?

Over near Orville they are drilling for natural gas. Better tap the back yards, and draw off the gas that caused the epidemic of typhoid fever.

The board of pension examiners appointed by then Congressman McKinley, consisting of Drs. Miller, Pease and Campbell, is one of the most competent in the whole country, and its standing is deservedly high.

Congratulations to you Dr. Gardner, of West Brookfield and Massillon, and Dr. Williamson, too. Dr. Gardner wore the uniform and he wore it gracefully, and well. Dr. Williamson did not, but it was not his fault.

Pension Commissioner Lochran is about to "reform" the Massillon board of pension examiners by dismissing Drs. Miller, Pease and Campbell, to make room for Drs. Gardner, Williamson and Dissinger. The selection of Dr. Dissinger will provoke wild enthusiasm on the part of everybody.

Old Allen G. Thurman was quoted yesterday as saying that there is a financial stringency now, not only in this country, but in Europe and South America. The Pittsburgh Dispatch trips the old gentleman's argument by replying today that: "On the same day that this interview of ex-Senator Thurman's was published the Bank of England rate for money was 1 1/2 per cent., and the open market for commercial paper in London was 2 1/2 per cent. In other words, instead of a condition of financial stringency there is a condition of exceptional monetary plethora in London. And the only reason why this condition has not long ago exerted its influence on the money market in this country is the doubt of English investors whether the money loaned on a gold basis may not be repaid on a silver basis."

THE COUNTY TICKET.

An extraordinary opportunity is presented this year to the Republicans of Stark county to elect the entire local ticket. The renomination of Governor McKinley, himself a citizen of the county, is of itself a fact of considerable value to the other candidates, and to this add the widespread distrust in which the Democratic party is now held, and dissensions of petty origin in the county organization. If any man on the Republican ticket is defeated this fall the fault will lie wholly with the party itself. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the nominations soon to be made represent the best thought and strength of the party, with due regard to equitable distribution.

It is probable that Probate Judge Fawcett will again run, and his record as an official and party man justify the selection. Prosecuting Attorney Bow, who has been a model officer, will also be renominated. Mr. Rowlen, one of our representatives, is tolerably certain to be again chosen. This gives three of the best places on the ticket to the city of Canton, and suggests great caution in completing the work. There is no dearth in good material in every locality, and though there are not enough offices to allow one to every township, it is possible to make a fair distribution, and this thought should be carefully born in mind when the primaries are held.

THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Cleveland has not met the expectation of his friends. He is for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. There is an insignificant word or two about the tariff, but the note is soft and low. The President is right in thinking that the situation would not be so bad if the end of the coinage were in sight. France has far more silver than the United States, but France has drawn the line. It is distinctly understood that beyond that line France will not go, and therefore the parity between the metals is maintained. With us it is different. Practically speaking, our silver mines are inexhaustible, and until the Sherman law is repealed we must go on and on, forever buying the whole product, while those who sell it to the govern-

ment carry off the gold they affect to despise.

When it is understood that the howl for silver is very largely the cry of 20,000 miners whose daily bread is dug out of the silver mines, and that to keep them in employment throws into idleness almost as many millions, and that all this is to protect a product scarcely more valuable in dollars than the annual hay crop of Ohio, the heart bristles, and we think that we might better build hotels, and support those 20,000 miners in luxury and idleness, than to pay the price they ask for employment. Think of it! On Saturday last the labor organizations of New York city alone had the names of 30,000 of their members seeking work.

Yet we have in this district a congressman who says that if the Sherman law is repealed he wants "a substitute." His thoughts on this subject are not deep, and perhaps not too persistent. Nevertheless, the danger is grave, and those of his party who fail to urge upon him to contribute his vote to the carrying out of Mr. Cleveland's policy fail in performing their duty.

This time Mr. Cleveland is right.

MR. HOWELLS AND TIN.

Mr. Howells could not help saying to the newspapers in Cardiff that he had not seen much American tin plate. "Our United States papers say" he remarked, "that there is a great deal of tin made in the United States, but if it is it is mighty hard to find. There is a good deal of tin plate or black plate manufactured there, as it always has been." This was what Anthony Howells, of Massillon said, in Cardiff, Wales, and yet, if he had read the ordinary commercial advertisements in THE INDEPENDENT, for a year prior to his departure, he would have known that American tin plate was being sold in Massillon, in any quantity, and at low prices. To be really certain, inquiry was made this morning of E. J. Werner, the Erie street merchant, whose politics THE INDEPENDENT does not know, and cares not a rap about, as to the state of the tin market, and this was learned:

"We can furnish all the American tin anybody wants, from one sheet to a car load. We are putting on tin roofs, complete, for less now than we did three years ago, or before the McKinley law went into effect. Tin utensils are cheaper now than ever. We buy the same goods for less than we did and we sell them for less than we did. American tin plate is not in the market as a curiosity, but as a commercial staple, so common that I wouldn't think of calling it 'American tin plate,' unless had you put your question that way."

The foregoing was language taken down this morning, Tuesday, August 8th, year of our Lord 1893, yet Mr. Howells says that American tin is hard to find, and says so to the Welsh tin miners. Now, since tin is lower than ever, it does not need much demonstration to show that this country has not lost by the measure that made it so. We are getting our tin for less, and we are employing our own people in making it. But suppose the contrary to be true. Who is the loser? Not this country certainly. Since the tariff has gone up, and the price down, the difference, assuming that we are importing as much as ever, is being paid on the other side. We are just that much ahead.

AT THE LAKE YESTERDAY.

The Navarre High School Alumni Association Reunion.

NAVARRE, Aug. 9.—The second annual reunion of the Navarre high school Alumni Association was held at Lake View, Meyer's lake, yesterday. Members were present from Navarre, Cleveland, Massillon, Justus, Beach City, Bolivar and Mineral Point, and after pleasant greetings had been exchanged a fine picnic dinner was served at Stony Point.

In the afternoon the literary exercises were held in the Lake View hotel dining room. They were very interesting and lasted nearly two hours. Among the most worthy of mention was an address by Professor S. Weiner, of the Cleveland high school, the founder of the Navarre graded school. Addresses were also made by W. L. Bonnett, president of the association, and by J. W. Gilliam, and there were several musical selections by piano and mandolin players.

Before the meeting concluded Dr. I. Clement Rider was elected president and Miss Nora Garver secretary and treasurer for the coming year. The next reunion will be held at Zoar during the fore part of August, 1894.

His Classmate at Amherst.

B. H. Emerson, of Gloucester, Mass., professor of mineralogy and geology in Amherst college, who was so badly injured in the Lake Shore wreck at Lindsey, on Saturday night, was a classmate of Superintendent E. A. Jones in Amherst. It was thought at first that Professor Emerson would die from his injuries but he was able to be removed to Cleveland last night and it is now believed that there is a chance for his recovery.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

MR. HOWELLS IN WALES.

HE TALKS TO A FOREIGN NEWSPAPER MAN.

The Massillon Man Surprised at the Changes in His Old Home—He Says He Likes McKinley But Not His Tariff Measure.

The Western Mail, published at Cardiff, Wales, bearing date of July 14, contains the following interview:

The Hon. Anthony Howells, of Massillon, Ohio, who was recently appointed by President Cleveland to the American Consulate at Cardiff, arrived in the Welsh Metropolis on Wednesday night on Tuesday afternoon a Western Mail representative sought him out and gave him a "ymrio" welcome to "yr hen wlad." The gentleman was engaged in an absorbing conversation with Dr. Joseph Parry. They were talking about old times, and they had plenty to talk about, for they were born within a few miles of each other—the Hon. Anthony Howells at Dowlaia and Dr. Parry at Merthyr.

Mr. Howells, whose locks and beard are rapidly whitening, spoke with a decided American accent, but when he broke into the melodious "lan-guage of Eden"—and he still speaks Welsh with ease and fluency—this man's countenance brightened.

"I traveled across the Atlantic in the City of Rome," remarked Mr. Howells, in answer to a query put to him by the reporter, "and I landed at Glasgow last Monday. I went on to Liverpool and reached Cardiff on Wednesday night. When I arrived I found the hotels all most crowded out—'cynkful,' as the Americans say."

"You will commence your duties at the consulate immediately, I presume?" "Yes, I have arranged with Mr. Howard to commence next Saturday."

Mr. Howells then became reminiscent.

"This is my first visit to Wales for 29 years," said he.

"And what do you think of the Cardiff of today?" asked our reporter.

"I was in Cardiff 52 years ago," was the reply, "and was then too young to remember much about it." (Mr. Howells, it may be parenthetically stated, was born at Dowlaia in the year 1832.)

"It has changed since then," continued the speaker. "I have not had the opportunity of seeing much of it as yet, but I have already seen sufficient of it to be surprised at its size. I came here expecting to find a town of 80,000 inhabitants, but I am told Cardiff's inhabitants now number 140,000. I left Wales when I was between seven and eighteen years of age, in 1850, and did not visit again until the winter of 1884. Mr. Parry knew me in 1882."

The conversation then spread itself out over a variety of topics. Mr. Howells expressed his anxiety to make "oldies'" acquaintance. He had never seen "our Archdruid," but had read many of his articles in the American Drych. Mr. Howells also mentioned that he had a message for "Dafydd Morganwg," and a letter of introduction to Sir Morgan Morgan as well as other prominent South Wales gentlemen.

"Talking about Dowlaia," incidentally remarked Mr. Howells, "a rather singular incident occurred at a complimentary banquet given to me by the Youngstown before my departure. A reference was made to the fact that I was born at Dowlaia, when no less than eight out of the twenty five guests present got up one after another and said they were also Dowlaia boys."

"You are, of course opposed to the McKinley tariff?"

"Yes, I am much opposed to it, and I think it will be very much modified next congress. If it won't, it ought to be. Mr. McKinley and myself are old friends. We lived in the same county for forty three years, and I have known him since he was a young man in college; but, of course, as a Democrat I am opposed to him in politics. Returning to the McKinley tariff, I don't think it has had the disastrous effect on the Welsh tin plate trade that you over here seem to believe. You will remember that the extra duty under the McKinley act did not come into operation until six months after the bill had passed. During the interval the Welsh tin plate manufacturers kept their works going almost night and day. Now that was all right, the object being to get as much tin as possible into the United States before the duty was put on. But the result was that the price of the tin plate was glutted, and the market, so that even if the duty had not been imposed you would have had to deal with an overstocked market."

"You had poor times for that very good reason, but you have found things already improving. They have improved, and they are going to improve. Our United States papers say that there is a great deal of tin made in the United States, but if it is it is mighty hard to find. There is a good deal of tin plate or black plate manufactured there, as it always has been, but I think you will take the shipments and quotations for two years previous to the McKinley tariff and take the figures for the present year, you will find, on striking an average, that the trade is as good as ever. I can remember two or three years ago your coal trade was immense. The coal trade now is in a bad condition, and it is the same with the tin. The McKinley tariff has had nothing to do with that. Whenever we get a 'boom,' a period of depression always follows. That is the trouble with American trade. There is plenty of money there—as much as there ever was. Some say the trouble is the silver question. I don't think so. The fact is, it is a matter of confidence."

"The tin trade was concluded. The Hon. Anthony Howells is to be heartily congratulated upon the position he has attained—a position well entirely by dint of his own perseverance. When he left Dowlaia for America he was a lad in humble circumstances, but his way up step by step along the social ladder until he had risen to fill the office of senator and treasurer of the state of Ohio. This interview may fittingly be terminated with a quotation from a speech delivered by the honorable gentleman with whom it deals at a reception given to him at Scranton before he embarked for "the land of his fathers":—"You congratulate me on my appointment. Well, this country has done no greater honor to a Welshman than to appoint him consul to Wales. Why I left my native land, forty three years ago, a young lad, I

did not as you have said, have an olive spoon in my mouth. Instead, I believe it was a coal pick and shovel. I came as a Cymro. I go back as a Welsh American, and I will return to the United States as a Welsh American."

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

CANTON, August 5.—The formal sale of the Massillon Water Company's property and privileges by the sheriff, took place from the court house steps at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Wm. A. Lynch holding the telegraphic bid of W. G. Snow, of New York, bought the entire property for \$77,000, the appraised price being \$150,000. No other bidders presented themselves. Mr. Lynch afterward said that his bid was really that of the majority of the bond holders, who expect to form a new company, and continue the business without change.

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Lawrence township—John Prosser to P. F. W. & C. R. R., 179-180 acres.

George Williamson to P. F. W. & C. R. R., 119-100 acres, \$300.

Perry township—Wm. F. Ricks to Arnold Solberger, Not No. 100, in Columbian Heights, \$250.

H. U. Reed to Mary A. Cluff, lot No. 218, in Redurban, \$150.

Tuscarawas township—John Prosser to P. F. W. & C. R. R., 58-100 acres.

Massillon, third ward—Mary A. Welker and heirs of George Welker, to Isaac M. Taggart, lot No. 244, \$1,500.

Massillon, fourth ward—Gottfried Danner to Frank Warth, lot No. 834, \$400.

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Sugar Creek Township—Trustees of Sugar Creek Township to Fremont Sprankle, lot No. 22 in Shetler's addition in Beach City, \$125.

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Massillon, second ward—Christian Giltz to Louisa Giltz, lots No. 547-549, \$1,800.

Massillon, third ward—Kent Jarvis estate to Levi P. Steeley, 19-100 of two acres, \$220.

Lawrence township—John and Letitia Myers to P. F. W. & C. R. R., 34-1000 of 18 acres, \$225.

Elizabeth Berg to Louis Berg, 11 acres, \$100.

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COURT HOUSE NOTES.

THE GROWTH OF OHIO'S DAIRY INDUSTRY.

An Abstract of an Address Delivered Before the Ohio State University, by John Gould, Aurora Station, Ohio.

Dairying in Ohio is an industry co-existent with the state itself.

The early immigrant from thirty New England to the Western Reserve, comprehending the full magnitude of the struggle for supremacy that must ensue in subduing the forests, and wisely seeing that he must have other sources of support than the meager supplies of the forest, saw that the cow would be a most valuable aid, and would, in more ways than one, contribute to the support of himself and family, and so to the trail of the emigrant's wagon the family cow was hauled, and on those long days of pilgrimage, the six weeks of marching and camping, this cow was a source of blessing to the weary children, for a creature of beneficence as she has ever been, she gave back as much as she took, and the food of support that was afforded her, in milk, and later on in the struggle for existence that befell the settler, the cow shared in her way the privations of life in the wild forest. More than this, I have heard the old settlers tell of the patient cow that in that long journey to the west, pulled in the yoke with an ox and furnished some milk for the family besides.

In this way the Western Reserve of Ohio soon became to have small stocks of cattle, and on the farm where I passed my early years, it was told to me by the pioneer who preceded my father, that as early as 1800 he had several cows, so that his wife made some butter and even little cheese. These cows, as did all others, ran in the woods with out let or hindrance, and it was the duty of the children to find the cows at night, and long searches were the result, and trained ears listened for the tinkling of the bells that told where the cows had wandered, and occasionally the little herdsmen became lost themselves, and the settlement had to turn out to find them, as well as the wandering kine. So in a few years the Western Reserve and Central Ohio became to possess little herds of cows, and butter and cheese came to be made for food.

Money, there was none, and so the maker of wooden plows, shoes, the blacksmith etc., took dairy produce in exchange, and by 1808 dairy produce was quite a factor in barter, and as we shall soon see, began to look for an outlet. The pioneer's cow had no recorded pedigree, but she was a thoroughbred in unknown breeding. She scouted solid colors, and names gleaned from mythology. Neither did she demand luxurious quarters, or balanced rations, beyond swamp hay and beach browse. And more, she would not have known albumins from carbohydrates, if shown to her in separate dishes. In summer she sought her food in the wood and in the winter beyond a scanty store of hay, she daily went to the woods with her owner, and cropped the tender twigs from the trees as they fell before the swiftly falling blows of the ax, and later on in the spring the children told that "Old Brock" had found a little red calf in a brush pile down in the slashing. If this little brush calf was a heifer, it was raised to augment the dairy, if of opposite sex, it had two destinies, to grow into a veal for food or being raised for an ox, and with head in yoke and the settler in rolling together the log piles, and clearing the fields, and so the cow helped to solve the economies of the pioneer farmer, quite as satisfactory as the land tenures of Henry George.

No matters went on until the year 1811, when the question of a market for the surplus was solved, by Deacon David Hudson, of what is now Hudson, Summit Co., who took a load of butter and cheese to the then important city of Pittsburgh, and exchanged it for articles of necessity. The produce was not transported by easy or cheap methods, but with an ox team through the woods and over the hills twenty-five miles distant, a case of a freight rate, of all the traffic would bear. There is no record of what the board of trade prices were, but a precedent was established that has worked a great disadvantage to thousands of Ohio ladies, trading good butter and cheese for groceries, a thing ever after that has always enabled the merchant to buy butter at the minimum price, and sell his produce in exchange at the extreme retail quotations.

One little incident may be quoted: In 1814 Moses Eggleston, who was the original settler of the farm which was afterwards the speaker's home, decided to build a frame house, and nails and glass were needed, so, taking a load of butter and cheese to Pittsburgh, he exchanged them pound for pound for nails, hand-made, of course, and good ones too, as the speaker who tore down the old house in 1878, can testify. A pound of butter now buys about sixteen pounds of nails.

For several years there was little trade in cheese and butter outside of the local consumption, but in the year 1819 an incident happened that had a most important bearing on the dairy industry of Ohio, and put gold dollars in the pockets of the farmer dairymen, and gave the farmers of northern Ohio an advantage that made that part of the state a sort of Mecca for new comers, and in progress and education made the reserve, for a long time almost a distinct province, so to speak.

Harvey Baldwin, a boy of less than twenty years left home to seek a life on the ocean wave, and went to New Orleans on foot, to find a ship that might possibly go to South America and China. On the markets there he saw English cheese selling for a dollar a pound in gold. At home he could buy it for two cents. The sight decided him. He would become a cheese merchant and not a sailor. Without a dollar in his pocket he returned to Aurora on foot, some 1,700 miles. The story he told was almost too good to be true, but he brought on credit two and a half tons of cheese at five cents, to be delivered in Beaver, Pa., on the Ohio river one hundred miles distant. There he

AGAIN TAUGHT ON THE STEERING OAR, HEADED HIS BOAT DOWN THE STREAM IN QUEST OF NEW ORLEANS AND FORTUNE.

At the falls of the Ohio river he was detained for some reason, and so he undertook the task of educating the people of Louisville to eat cheese, and with some success, that they soon consumed the cargo, and selling his boat he again footed it home, paid in gold for the cheese, and bought five tons more and traded it out along the river towns as far as Natchez, and it was not for ten years afterward that he sold cheese in New Orleans. This man kept up this river trade until 1861, when the federalists arrested him for running supplies to the confederates, and when released on proof of loyalty, it was only to find himself in the clutches of the confederates a few days later, and this time to be consigned for sure, and without even a voucher that it was excellent material for an army ration. On these earlier trips he took with him crews of his town boys, and these in turn soon became rival merchants, and soon Ohio cheese was known from Buffalo to the Gulf.

It would be quite impossible to follow in detail the development of this new dairy commerce, but in 1850 Calvin and Charles Harmon, two farmer boys, began to buy and ship cheese, and in 1855 made a bold stroke for the trade of the northwest, then little better than Indian territory. That year Charles Harmon took five tons of cheese on a schooner and went round the lakes to Ft. Dearborn, now Chicago, to sell the Indians, who were paid their annuities at a certain time, but when at last he reached the St. Marys river, now the harbor of a city that almost equals New York, the Indians had gone, so he went back to Milwaukee, then a city of thirty-seven voters, took his cheese ashore, and as there was no place to store it, he bought some lumber and shingles, and built the first frame and shingled building in the now famous city of Milwaukee. But the sales were slow, and when they stopped altogether he would take a cheese under his arm and sell it out in pound and even smaller lots. But he won in the end, and for years he sold his cheese all over the west, and even so far as Australia, on the other side of the world.

In 1859 this man took three tons of cheese down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and putting it onto a big wagon with four horses, crossed the state of Kentucky and on to Nashville, being the first man to sell cheese in that town, and for years afterward maintained that trade, and it may not be amiss to say that man is yet alive and hearty at eighty-five, still buying and selling cheese in car-load lots and as keen as ever to scent a good market.

NOTES ON EARLY STRAWBERRIES.

Some New and Desirable Varieties.

Among the many varieties of strawberries that are now being tested by the horticultural department of the Ohio State University, there is considerable difference in time of maturity.

The earliest to ripen this year was the Cornell. This variety originated in New Jersey some years ago, but has never become popular. It lacks thrift and vigor in growth of plant, and usually sets more fruit than it can bring to a satisfactory degree of perfection. Like some other varieties, however, it responds to good culture, and can be recommended for its earliness.

Following this comes Michel's Early. This is generally considered one of the earliest strawberries now in cultivation. It is a vigorous growing variety, with perfect flowers, and bears large, firm fruit of good flavor. Despite its earliness it is scarcely productive enough on our grounds to make it a profitable variety. As a general rule it appears to do better in the south and west than in the north and east.

Bart's Eclipse gives promise of being one of the good early varieties on our grounds. It is healthy and productive. The fruit is good size, moderately firm and attractive in appearance. For a near and fancy market it is likely to prove one of the most profitable varieties.

Beder Wood is an other valuable early market sort. It is a strong vigorous grower, and extremely productive. The berries are large, well formed, of fairly good color and moderately firm.

The Dayton has not proved as early with us as it is on the ground of the originator in Montgomery county. Here it ripens with the Crescent. Further trial will be necessary before the exact rank of this variety can be determined. It is a strong, vigorous grower with perfect flowers; berries good size and of fine flavor.

Among the older varieties still largely grown, and ranking as early is the Crescent.

While the main crop of the Crescent does not ripen as early as the varieties named above, some ripe berries will be found at an early date. These are usually large, of bright scarlet color, and present an attractive appearance. The question is frequently asked "which is the best strawberry?" Experience has shown that no one variety can be called best. Choice of varieties will be governed by character of soil, whether for home use or market, and whether you desire early or late fruit.

There are certain varieties of strawberries that can be grown with a fair degree of success in nearly every section of the country, in almost every variety of soil, and under various methods of culture. For the inexperienced such "all around general purpose berries" are perhaps the best. The skilled grower, however, will make a judicious selection, choosing those varieties that are particularly suited to his soil, climate, market and methods of culture.—William B. Lazenby, Columbus.

A DAY FOR BRITISH.

Secretary Barclay Has Arranged a Big Celebration.

WANTS IRISH TO PARTICIPATE.

It Will Brook no Interference From the Royal Commission—Louisianaans to Celebrate Thursday—Gilmore's Band Makes Its Debut—Plenty of Music.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—When Secretary Barclay of the committee that is arranging for the celebration of British day at the World's fair read in the cable dispatches that the royal commission had given orders to abandon the scheme he was aroused. He said the commission had no voice in the matter—it was being arranged by local societies. As to the story that Irishmen threatened to get up an anti-English

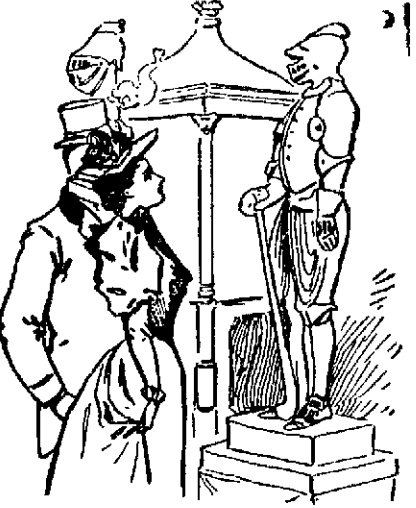


EXHIBIT OF ARMOR, AUSTRIA SECTION LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

demonstration on the same day, Aug. 19, Mr. Barclay laughed at it. He expressed the hope that Irishmen would take part in the celebration. An extensive programme is being arranged. There will be a parade downtown to start with, it being promised that every country of the British empire now represented in Chicago will have men in line. Captain Gordon, the commanding officer of the British troops now stationed at the stock pavilion in the World's fair, will be the chief marshal of the day.

Louisiana will have a day at the fair Thursday, and Louisiana people will try to make it a memorable day. The sons and daughters of Louisiana have begun to arrive in Chicago. Governor Foster and staff and two detachments of state militia are here.

Gilmore's band made its debut at the exposition and the musicians received a generous greeting. Their work justified the applause bestowed at the end of each number. The band today inaugurated a series of concerts in manufacturing buildings. The exposition bands will also play in other buildings to attract visitors and enliven the various sections. There are now the exposition orchestra, conducted by Theodore Thomas; the Cincinnati band, the Chicago band, the Associated American Exhibitors' band and Gilmore's band playing regularly at the fair.

A Reservoir Burst.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 8.—The great reservoir of the Portland Water company burst, letting loose 20,000,000 gallons of water in about 15 minutes. The flood destroyed two houses and the following were destroyed: Mrs. Dennis Conley, Miss Agnes Conley, Miss Maria Conley and James Musley. The Conleys could have escaped, but when they saw the water dashing against their home they retreated inside, closed the door and were never seen again. Mosley, who went to their rescue, was drowned.

Business Prosperous in Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 8.—The quarterly reports from the corporations in the city show that the business has been in a prosperous condition. Thirty-one corporations, representing \$18,740,000 in capital stock, have paid out in dividends \$214,730, an average of 2.10 per cent. Most of the mills having large contracts completed them before August and it has since been impossible to renew them at advantageous figures.

Cavalities on the Coast.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Thomas Russell, aged 19, of this city, and Edward Shaw of Camden, N. J., were drowned off League island by their boats capsizing. The yacht Annie May, with a pleasure party of eight aboard, capsized at Atlantic City during the gale. All of the occupants were rescued except Thomas Russell, of Philadelphia. He is supposed to have been drowned.

Sold to New Yorker.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 8.—The Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs property, which consists of 8,000 acres of land, a hotel and a number of cottages, has been sold to R. T. Williams, a wealthy New York banker, for \$50,000. The property has been in litigation for a number of years.

A Missouri Bank Failure.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 8.—The Greene County bank, the oldest in the city has assigned. Liabilities, \$137,241; assets, \$252,251. There is some excitement, but no other bank seems to be involved.

A New York Assignment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Charles A. Brockway & Co., retail dealers at 39 and 41 West Twenty-third street, have assigned to Francis A. Hall with preferences aggregating \$6,000.

Bank Closes Its Doors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Comptroller Eckels is informed that the National Bank of Sturgis, Mich., capital \$55,000, has closed its doors. Bank Examiner Caldwell has been placed in charge.

Probably a New Comet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Director Holden of the Lick observatory telegraphed that photographs were taken showing objects like a comet on the sun's face.

A Preview.

This is the time of year when we get out our trunks and don our last year's fannel suits—that is, if we can get them on.—Clothing and Furishes.

DOCTORS & COBEYED.

Thus Another Victim Is Added to the Lake Shore Wreck List.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 8.—Death has claimed another victim of the Lake Shore wreck. Mr. E. Cham, who was so terribly bruised up, was thought to be recovering, and had been ordered by his physician not to partake of any solid food, however, becoming hungry, he managed to get some one to bring him a meal, of which he ate heavily and at once became worse and soon died. His home is in Buffalo.

Some Ohio Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following fourth-class postmasters were commissioned for Ohio: John Richardson, Constantia, Delaware county; John Dole, Conover, Miami county; H. S. Willis, Crooked Tree, Noble county; E. C. Baer, Hamilton, Harrison county; L. H. Bunnell, Monroe, Butler county; Jacob Schult, Minerva, Clarke county; John Gruzer, Newburg, Adams county; A. R. Kennedy, Montgomery, Hamilton county; W. H. Nunn, Moulton, Columbiana county; G. M. Mollenkamp, New Springfield, Mahoning county; J. Brown, North Benton, Mahoning county; Sarah Housefelt, Oakland, Clinton county; L. V. Hoyt, Tiffin, Licking county; H. A. Fier, Trumbull, Adams county; M. Dellid, Winona, Columbiana county.

A New Trial Wanted.

LEBANON, O., Aug. 9.—Arguments for a new trial in the Shay & Cogan vs. Webber case were heard by Judge Van Fleet. The grounds on which the application was based were misconduct of some of the jurors in reading The Commercial Gazette and other Cincinnati papers which contained a report of the first day's proceedings; the misconduct of the plaintiff's attorneys in asking Webber while on the stand whether he had not told Dr. Stephens that he had purchased postage stamps that had been stolen from the Lebanon post-office, and that Shay & Cogan had not fulfilled the contract so far as Anderson was concerned, as there were still four indictments pending against him in Hamilton county.

To Issue Mortgage Bonds.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—The Cleveland and Northwestern Railway company filed with the recorder papers providing for the issuance of \$1,500,000 of mortgage bonds. The trustees for the bondholders are Rush Taggart and Edgar L. Marston of New York. Stockholders are exempt from personal liability for the payment of principal and interest, the company assuming all responsibility. The sum secured will be used in extending the road.

Cincinnati Druggists Assign.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Allen & Co., druggists, doing business at Fifth and Main, assigned to Alfred M. Allen. The assets are estimated at \$12,000, and liabilities at \$18,000. Dull trade and the financial stringency are the causes given.

Killed on a Railroad.

POMEROY, O., Aug. 9.—James Cundiff of New Haven, W. Va., was run over and instantly killed by a south-bound Ohio River passenger train just above New Haven station. The deceased was overtaken on a short curve, the result of being almost deaf.

Governor McKinley's Visits.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9.—Governor McKinley tomorrow attends a pioneer picnic at Monroe, Warren county; on Friday he will visit the Protestant M. E. church campmeeting at Washington C. H., and on Saturday will go to the campmeeting at Lancaster.

Bad Cut on His Head.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9.—A man who gave his name as P. Moony of Pittsburgh was found unconscious on the sidewalk near the union depot with a bad cut on his head. He can not tell how he was hurt.

Dr. Rutter Elected.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9.—The trustees of the Epileptic asylum, after a long session, elected Dr. H. C. Rutter of Bellefontaine superintendent.

Gold Coming This Way.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—L. Von Hoffmann & Co. shipped \$500,000 gold on the steamship Lahn, leaving Southampton today, and Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. \$500,000 on the same vessel. The last named firm will also ship \$500,000 gold on Saturday's steamer. This makes \$5,000,000 gold on the way to this country.

The Ohio Campaign.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9.—After a consultation with Governor McKinley, Chairman Dick has fixed Aug. 12 as the date for the opening of the speaking campaign. Akron was chosen as the place. Governor McKinley and several other speakers of prominence will be present. The details have not been arranged as yet.

All Quiet at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The House held no session today, and the Senate only considered contested seats. The silverites are bitterly opposed to Cochran's proposition for speedy action.

Do You Raise Crops?

If you do, drop in and see THE INDEPENDENT's Farm Ledger. Keep account of your time, oats, stock, wheat, and so on. It is a great work. Every farmer needs one. Price one dollar. But, by subscribing for THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT (either a new subscription or a renewal) you can get the Farm Ledger and the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT for one year for one dollar. Drop in and see this splendid premium. It is well designed for its purpose.

My catarrh was very bad. For thirty years I have been troubled with it—have tried a number of remedies without relief. A druggist advised Ely's Cream Balm. I have used only one bottle and I can say I feel like a new man. I make this voluntary statement that others may know of the Balm.—J. W. Mathewson, (Lawyer), Pawtucket, R. I.

Removal.

We announce that after this date Parke's Sure Cure will remove all traces of Rheumatism, Kidney trouble or Liver complaint from the user. It is today the only medicine that is guaranteed to cure these diseases.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 8.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15¢ per doz.

BUTTER—High creamery, 25¢ per lb; Ohio creamery, 22¢ per lb; fancy country butter, 18¢ per lb; low grade and cooking, 15¢ per lb; cream, 10¢ per lb.

CHEESE—Ohio finest, new, 14¢ per lb; New York, 14¢ per lb; fancy new Ohio Swiss cheese, 12¢ per lb; Limburger, new make, 10¢ per lb; Swiss, 10¢ per lb; Cheddar, 10¢ per lb.

POLTRY—Old chickens, 65¢ per pair; spring, 50¢ per pair; ducks, 40¢ per pair; turkeys, 60¢ per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 12¢ per lb; turkeys, 14¢ per lb.

WHEAT—No. 1, old, 61¢ per bush; No. 2, new, 58¢ per bush; No. 3, new, 55¢ per bush.

COHN—No. 2 yellow ear, 40¢ per bush; high mixed ear, 40¢ per bush; mixed ear, 39¢ per bush; No. 2 yellow shelled, 40¢ per bush; No. 2 white shelled, 39¢ per bush; No. 3 white shelled, 38¢ per bush; No. 3 yellow shelled, 38¢ per bush.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 55¢ per bush; No. 3 Western, 52¢ per bush.

FLOUR—Jobbers' prices—Fancy brands \$4.00 per barrel; standard winter patents, \$3.75 per barrel; spring patents, \$4.00 per barrel; straight winter, \$4.00 per barrel; clear winter, \$3.75 per barrel; XXX bakers', \$3.75 per barrel; rye, \$3.25 per barrel.

HAY—Choice timothy, \$17.50 per ton; No. 1 timothy, \$16.50 per ton; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50 per ton; mixed timothy and clover, \$14.50 per ton; packing, \$10.00 per ton; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$8.00 per ton; No. 2 do, \$7.00 per ton; wagon hay, \$19.00 per ton.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 8.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal; market dull and lower. Prime, \$4.50 per head; good, \$3.50 per head; good butchers', \$3.50 per head; rough fat, \$2.50 per head; fair light steers, \$2.50 per head; fat cows and heifers, \$2.50 per head; bulls and stags, \$1.50 per head; bologna cows, \$5.00 per head; fresh cows and springers, \$3.00 per head.

HOGS—Receipts light; market active and a shade higher. Heavy Philadelphia, \$5.50 per head; medium Philadelphia, \$5.00 per head; best mixed, \$5.00 per head; best light to heavy Yorkers, \$4.00 per head; roughs, \$3.25 per head.

SHEEP—Supply fair; market slow at unchanged prices. Extra, \$4.50 per head; good, \$4.00 per head; fair, \$3.50 per head; light to heavy yearlings, \$2.50 per head; spring lambs, \$3.25 per head; light calves, \$5.00 per head; heavy and thin calves, \$3.00 per head.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.

HOGS—Market fair; receipts, 827 head; shipments 618 head; common, \$4.00 per head; fat to good light, \$3.90 per head; packing, \$3.90 per head; butchers', \$3.80 per head.

CATTLE—Market fair; receipts, 100 head; shipments, 100 head; common, 40¢ per head; good to choice, 42¢ per head.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, August 8, 1893.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	62-65
Rye, per bushel	32-35
Oats	22-25
Corn	45-50
Barley	30-35
Wool	20
Flax Seed	\$1.00
Timothy Hay, per 100 lbs.	\$1.75-\$2.00
Brass, per 100 lbs.	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	50
Hay	\$7.00-\$8.00

PRODUCE.

Butter Choice per pound	14
Eggs per dozen	15
Lard per pound	10
Beans per bushel	12-15
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Chickens	12-15
White Beans per bushel	12-15
Potatoes	70-75
Onions	60-65
Apples	60-65
Evaporated Apples, choice	15
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	10-12
Salt per barrel	\$1.15-\$1.20

As a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness, Ayer's Hair Vigor has been equal in merit and efficiency to any other hair dressing. It keeps the scalp moist, clean, and healthy, and gives vitality and color to weak, faded, and gray hair. The most popular of toilet articles.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam, of McKeesport, Pa., in the treatment of diarrhea in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on account of my husband being employed there. We had several children with diarrhea, and I was very badly afflicted by Cholera, Cholera and Diarrhea. I was cured by Rev. Mr. Chapman's Diarrhea Remedy. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be exaggerated and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's colic, whooping cough, croup, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs. It is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Mr. J. C. Dowden, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhea for a long time, and was made different medicines without benefit, until Chamberlain's Cholera, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Mr. Thomas Batts, editor of the Graphic Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every remedy, none giving me relief. Until Chamberlain's Cholera, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

One Limited First Class Fare.

With \$2.00 additional for the round trip harvest excursions August 22, September 12 and October 10, 1893. The Wisconsin Central lines will run low rate harvest excursions on above dates to points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Tickets will be good twenty days from date of sale, with stop over privileges to points west of St. Paul and Minneapolis. For full information address any of the company's representatives or Jas. O. Pond, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Becklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Out, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Burns, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 50 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baitly.

THE INDEPENDENT sends the price.

His Personal Experience.

Hon. James W. Husted, while serving his sixth term as speaker of the assembly of the state of New York, writes:

State of New York, Assembly Chamber, Albany, Jan. 16, 1890.

I desire once more to bear testimony to the value of Alcock's Porous Plasters. I have used them for twenty five years past, and can confidently commend them as the best external remedy that I have known. Years ago, when thrown from a carriage and seriously injured, I gave them a thorough trial. In a very short time the pain that I was suffering disappeared, and within a week I was entirely relieved. On another occasion, when suffering from a severe cough, which threatened pulmonary difficulties, which I was recommended to go to Florida to relieve, I determined to test the plaster again. I applied them to my chest at intervals between the shoulder blades, and in less than a fortnight was entirely cured. On still another occasion when suffering from an attack of rheumatism in the shoulder to such an extent that I could scarcely raise my arm, I again resorted to the plasters, and within a very few days the rheumatism entirely disappeared. I have them constantly by me, whether at home or abroad. My family as well as myself have found them to be a sovereign remedy, both for external and internal troubles. I never had but one kidney difficulty in my life, and the application of the plaster cured me in a week. I desire, as I said before, to bear my testimony in a public way to their efficacy, and I know of no better way of doing it than by giving you my personal experience.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience the benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baitly's.

Why Don't You

Use Parks' Tea for headache constipation and that tired feeling? It purifies the blood, banishes the complexion, sets upon the sluggish liver and moves the bowels every day. Only herbs. Safe, sure and pleasant.</